NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
5 cents
Vol. 2, No. 46 NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 11, 1950

THE MONEY-POWER GANG HAS ITS HAND IN YOUR POCKET

High price hoax!

By Tabitha Petran

SINCE THE U. S. WENT TO WAR in Korea, price increases have reached the point where they hit the average worker the way a $4 cut in his weekly take-home pay would hit him. The same skyrocketing prices that rob us provide staggering profits for the bankers and businessmen whose agents are running the government.

But, as a Boston banker told the **Wall Street Journal:** "There'll be no reversal in the upward price trend unless we fall for some Russian peace move." **Business Week** reported last month: "The Russian peace move will be treated as a phony." On Sept. 29 the **Journal** said:

> "They all [Administration leaders] say that we NEED a shooting war, that for the task ahead of us a state of war is more desirable than a state of peace. . . . When you begin to say, 'Peace, it's terrible!' you come at last to say, 'War, it's wonderful.'"

Government and business economists agree that we are just beginning to feel the impact of mobilization. Spending of the $30,000,000,000 already appropriated for war this year (up to $15,000,000,000 more will be asked in November) is just starting.

FOOD COSTS SOARING: Your food dollar—100 cents in 1939—was worth 68½c in 1946 when price controls were removed. In May, 1950—after four years of cold war—it was down to 49.9c. A month after the Korean war broke (latest statistics) it was 47½c.

In the nine years since the U. S. entered World War II, this is what has happened to the price of staple foods. And they've gone up more since the official August figures:

		1941	Aug., 1950
Coffee	1 lb.	25.1c	81.7c
Pork chops	1 lb.	27.1c	80.1c
Round steak	1 lb.	31.0c	91.7c
Potatoes	5 lbs.	12.6c	22.7c
Milk	1 qt.	12.9c	19.6c
Butter	1 lb.	42.4c	67.7c
Sugar	1 lb.	6.3c	10.3c

Food prices jumped 13% in the first five weeks of the Korean war; the increases today amount to nearly 20%. Here are some typical ones:

MILK: up 1 to 2c a quart, expected to rise 3c more by January.
EGGS: up 18c to 70c a dozen and higher.
BUTTER: up 15c to 75c a lb.
COFFEE: up 10c a lb. to 84c or more.
ROUND STEAK: up 12c.
BREAD: up 1c to 17c a loaf.

The farmer didn't benefit. His income, which has dropped every year since 1947, is still falling. Dept. of Agriculture figures released Aug. 30 estimate net farm income for 1950 at $13,000,000,000, or 7% lower than 1949. The farmer's share of the consumer food dollar has dropped steadily, from 53c in 1946 to 46c in June, 1950. He is hard hit by price mark-ups on farm machinery as the machine makers convert to tanks.

IT GOES IN HERE: Then who is getting it?

National Dairy (Morgan et al.) and the Borden Co. (Rockefeller) dominate the nation's milk markets. ND's profits in 1949 were 155% higher than in 1943. In the first half of 1950 ND profits rose 6.3% over the same period in 1949 (its record year)—even though total sales dropped 3.3%. National Biscuit Co. (Morgan) profits in 1949 were 150.4% higher than 1943. General Mills (Morgan) profits were 13.7% higher than in 1949, with sales down 3.3% and costs down 4.6%. Armour & Co., second largest meat packer, reported net profits of $12,892,000 for the first nine months of 1950. It reported a loss of $6,342,000 in the same period a year ago.

Retail prices of consumer goods other than food are moving up dizzily. Refrigerators are up $10 to $20; electric water heaters, $3 to $10; toasters, $2; irons and other household ware, $1 to $2; fluorescent bulbs, 5c to 10c; vacuum cleaners, $5; autos, $10 to $120. Worsteds are up 45c a yard; television sets, $10 to $30; shoes, 15% since June; medicines, 25 to 50%; rugs, 10%; tires 5%.

AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET: Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Sept. 19, said "the sharp rise so far seen in prices of most basic materials has not yet been more than partially reflected in price of finished goods." Prices at wholesale are now more than double the pre-World War II level. Since Korea, the wholesale price index has risen 8%, the index of industrial materials 30%, the commodity index 25%. If prices continue to go up at the present rate, they will double in a year.

Here are some wholesale and commodity price increases: crude rubber, 128.9%; zinc, 62%; cotton, 27%; copper, 23.6%; lumber, 25%; tin, 32.9%; steel scrap, 52.1%; fuel oil, 54.5%; cotton print cloth, 42.9%; nylon hose, 75c to $1.25 a dozen.

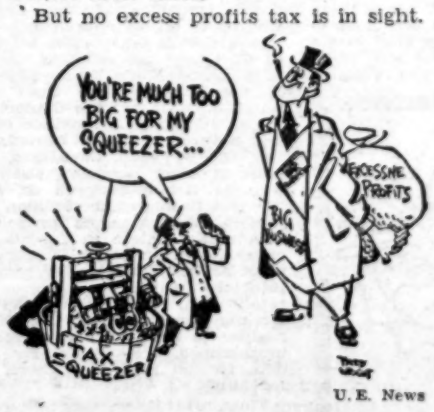
Mark-ups since Korea have been blamed by some business men on labor's wage demands. But most mark-ups were made before wage increases were granted—and there has been no general wage increase, anyway.

MYSTICAL SHORTAGES: Food profiteers blame shortages. But there are none. The Commodity Credit Corporation has continued to buy up food "surpluses" since June. As of early last month it had added to its storage: 47,200,000 lbs. of cheese, 30,200,000 lbs. of butter, 16,700,000 lbs. of dried eggs.

Total "surplus" stocks include: 191,800,000 lbs. of butter; 110,595,296 lbs. of dried eggs; 106,100,000 lbs. of cheese; 320,700,000 lbs. of dried milk; 52,623,500 lbs. of Mexican dried beef; 3,052,500,000 lbs. of grain sorghum, and 7,500,000 lbs. of rice.

NO EXCESS PROFITS TAX: Profits in the second quarter of 1950 were the highest in history. They reached an annual rate of $35,000,000,000 before taxes and $21,000,000,000 after taxes. In the second half of 1950 they are expected to rise to an annual rate of $23,500,000 after taxes.

But no excess profits tax is in sight.



U. E. News

And the new National Production Authority, under Morgan's William Henry Harrison, guaranteed more profits by a ruling that a business firm may reject an order if it doesn't meet its "regularly established price."

The Defense Dept. is now spending $3,000,000,000 a month on arms contracts. In 1938, Roosevelt's proposal to spend $3,700,000,000 a year for relief and social benefits was denounced.

If the American people don't reverse the price trend by forcing their government to turn to peace, prices will go through the roof—and the people will go through the roof with them in the inflationary hurricane.

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

No welcome in these faces

Even though the sign says "Welcome U.N." these Koreans in Taejon who have been "liberated" by U.S. troops don't hide their real feelings. Their wives and children have been killed in air raids, their homes destroyed, their rice crop ruined. And now they will be screened by the Americans to discover if they are loyal Koreans. What is the test of disloyalty? Refusal to bow to domestic fascism or a foreign yoke.

The No. 1 job

THE EDITORS OF NATIONAL GUARDIAN—and every progressive leader in the country—regard the re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio as the absolute top priority job facing the progressive movement in America today.

The Progressive Party, at its national convention last February, agreed unanimously on the Marcantonio campaign as the main concentration of the whole party. The inexpressible importance to American progressives of returning our lone progressive voice to the Congres is emphatically underscored by his enemies, who have joined together—Republicans, Democrats and self-styled Liberals alike—behind a single coalition candidate against him.

Directly linked in national importance with the Marcantonio campaign is the candidacy—also in New York—of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the most eminent scholars and humanitarians of our time, for U.S. Senator on the ALP-Progressive ticket. The ALP, in its first full independent statewide ticket since its inception in 1936, has smashed through nationwide political prejudice with the first Negro candidate for U.S. Senator in any state since Reconstruction days.

We ask every reader of this statement to send the most substantial contribution you can afford to the campaign committee for these candidates and their running mates. It may be only $1, it may be $100 or $1,000. Your contribution can actually assure victory for Marcantonio over a mendacious political gangup; your contribution can help roll up an immense statewide vote for peace in the most populous state in the union. Send your contribution today to:

TREASURER, COMMITTEE TO ELECT A. L. P. CANDIDATES
17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR ALL GUARDIAN READERS

SEE REPORT TO READERS, PAGE 2

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Re-entered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

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REPORT TO READERS

Important notice!

PULL UP A CHAIR, folks: As every GUARDIAN reader knows, this paper costs a lot more to produce than you pay for it. We set the price low last year—$2 a year, 5c on newsstands. Then we slashed the subscription price to a bargain $1 a year with the aim of building in a hurry.

We were able to do that because we had some financing last year and felt that honest use of this money called for setting the price low and the sights high.

This has not worked out as we hoped. Our annual statement of circulation (p. 3) shows it's more than double last year's average. That's a healthy growth in two years, and we believe it can continue; but meanwhile we have to keep the pot boiling.

So, as we start our third year of publication this month, the one-year sub price goes back to $2.

We have a sneaking feeling that most subscribers will surely say O.K. to this. But we also know that some people who have been spreading the GUARDIAN can put up a strong case for keeping the bargain $1 price.

So we'll satisfy both: $2 a year for regular subscribers: $1 for introductory 30-week subs.

We hope you'll give us your approval by renewing your sub now at the new rate (no matter when it expires) and that you'll redouble your efforts with the Four Friends blank below at $1 for 30 weeks.

NOW ON THE MATTER of the wrapped GUARDIAN: We undertook this last Aug. 2 in the belief that we could get the paper to you faster and still hold the cost down. Instead, mailing costs have tripled and the job of wrapping has slowed down delivery.

So—unless you drop us a postcard or note (preferably with your renewal) that you earnestly want the paper to come wrapped, you will get your GUARDIAN the regular way beginning with the first Nov. issue.

Of course, subscribers now receiving the bundles of 5, 10 or more will continue to get their papers wrapped. The new price for the bundle of five? Well, since those taking a wrapped bundle-of-five are doing the Lord's work, we'll leave that at $5 a year. And let us assure any prospective bundle-of-five subscriber that we will be most happy to accommodate you, and so will our printer.

THE MAIL BAG

To save Lt. Gilbert

ROXBURY, MASS.

The Minute Women for Peace are deeply distressed to learn from the press that Lt. Leon A. Gilbert has been sentenced to die for failure to carry out an order in Korea which, it is alleged, would have led him and his 12 men to certain death. It is our understanding that no man in World War II received the death penalty for this reason. Is the case of Lt. Gilbert going to break such a precedent?

In view of the fact that we do have anti-Negro discrimination in our country for lack of proper legislation, will not the American people look upon this case as further evidence of this evil? For this reason and for the sake of Lt. Gilbert's wife and children, we are urging President Truman to initiate review proceedings without delay.

Barbara C. Muir
Elizabeth McKenna

Thanks, Doc!

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The Doctor sends the enclosed $10 contribution for the much-needed transfusion of greenbacks to keep you alive. Your excellent reporting on Korea and domestic news is appreciated enormously, and must continue to be available.

Here's hoping the "operation" is a successful one and that the "patient" continues with ever-increasing vigor until the fight for peace is won! Name withheld

Remember the farmers

ST. ALBANS, N. Y.

Sixty million rural people — but not a single farm plank in the restatement of "key points in the Progressive Party program," as printed on Sept. 27. Why? How long can we continue to ignore our friends in the rural areas?

Clara Kalthofer

A toast for 1950

BEREA, OHIO

Here's to the Constitution,
The law that is yours and mine.
Twelve shall not overthrow it—
Neither shall nine.

John Belknap

The Strong pamphlet

ELKINS, W. VA.

I have lately finished reading Inside North Korea (An Eye-Witness Report, by Anna Louise Strong, Montrose, Calif). I hope many besides me ordered her book as advertised in your paper some weeks ago. It gives one a good idea about the cause of the present senseless war in Korea. Every GUARDIAN reader should get five copies of this little book, for a dollar, and distribute them among friends.

Rene Auville

Not fit for Hell

CHICAGO, ILL.

As a World War II vet of Normandy, the Bulge and the Rhine—it was one thing killing Nazi beasts in war, it must be quite a different thing to advance over the bodies of people who are more decent than yourself, who are fighting for things you think you are entitled to yourself. It must be quite different to see guys like yourself—not Nazis, not race supremacists—disarranged in death and know you're stepping through their blood and their wives' and kids' blood to go where? Where Wall St. and John Foster Dulles' investments will be 100% safe.

God help us. I am sure the devil won't let us stink up hell.

Robert Scott

Against fair play

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In my opinion it was a great mistake to put the UN in the U.S. Any neutral country could have been better. The U.S.S.R. can never get a fair deal while the UN is dominated by the U.S. Everything they say is treated with contempt. It makes me wonder how much longer they can stand the insults without going home.

The country which suffered most now gets the most abuse. It hurts me because it's against all fair play and decency. The self-righteousness of the western powers and satellites is disgusting (their double standard). Aggression is charged against socialist countries, but when capitalist countries interfere in all countries of the world, it's restoring law and order. Alma K.

Sock 'em good!

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Please send me a bundle of five each week. We have just begun to fight. A. I. Beacher, M.D.

A call to clergymen

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I agree whole-heartedly with Rev. David W. Janes in the Sept. 27 issue of the GUARDIAN. Churchmen of progressive America must unite! I take it that the Rev. Janes is a Protestant. I am a Catholic priest who believes in all the teachings of the Catholic Church, who has no intention of leaving that church, who will resist all attempts at being expelled from it. I know that practical application of the social teachings of the Catholic Church or of any church or organization that is true to the teachings of Christ, or the religious heritage of the Judeo-Christian development, is far more radical than communism. It is not the Communists whom we have to convince of the true nature of practical Christianity. It's the so-called Christians, millions of them here and elsewhere, who do not understand or apply the true nature of the religion they profess. All ministers of religion who really believe in Christianity, or in Judaism from which it sprang, must act now to have the religious principles which they profess put into action. They must come out for the preservation of the Bill of Rights, for the promotion of human brotherhood, for justice, for freedom for all men everywhere, and for peace.

They must have the courage to ignore smears and diabolic intimidation. How many clergymen are willing to join with us?

(Rev.) Clarence Duffy

Peddlers of death

CHICAGO, ILL.

Recently the Chicago Sunday Tribune (Dirty Bertie's "World's Greatest") carried a blind ad in "Miscellaneous Male Help Wanted" classified column for personnel or individuals who were in Korea at the time of the invasion to go on out-of-state lecture tours. Compensation $100 a week and all expenses.

Interesting, isn't it? And why a blind ad? Dirty work, me thinks! Evidently advance agents are being sent out to sell the Korean war to the now gagged public.

One for peace

All eyes can see

THOSE dreams that used to ravage me at night:
of uninvited boots upon the stairs,
of horsehooves reaching bodies that I love,
of friends becoming fiends with fiery claws;
—those dreams I dream no more. For in the bright
landscape of my own city's favorite squares
all eyes can see what I was frightened of.
My nightmares now are published and called laws.

—AARON KRAMER

Different, because true

BRONX, N. Y.

Let me congratulate you on your excellent coverage and presentation of the news. It is different from the news in practically 100% of the newspapers, since it is the truth.

Now that the fascist-like concentration camp bill has become the law of the land, thanks to President Truman's phony veto, I deem it more necessary than ever that the GUARDIAN continue publication. Therefore, enclosed $5.

Meyer Tola

Peace can save UN

LEMONT, ILL.

(Excerpts from poem to each UN Security Council Member and Sec. Gen. Trygve Lie) :

History shows that every nation
justifies its acts,
Each side gives reasons backed up
with facts.
To call war "police action" makes it
no push-button magic,
Mothers' tears and mass graves are
very real and tragic. . . .
Let us stop the slaughter! Mop up
the blood!
Build back the huts with the blood-
reddened mud.
Cease fire! Restore sanity! There's
so much to do. . . .
Can't you see this orgy kills the
UN too?

Mary Phillips

The basic truth

HILLSIDE, N. J.

In his Philadelphia speech in 1948 Henry Wallace said that whether one reads the New Testament or the Life and Works of Thomas Jefferson and other founders of our country, the same lesson stands out: that "one should work with all forces for the brotherhood of man." This statement contains a volume of basic truth for genuine success.

The moral and spiritual principles that launched America forward and made her a model for the world were quite alive up to President Wilson's time. They moved Wilson to present after World War I his magnanimous 14 Points, including "peace without victory," self-determination in disputed territories, freedom of the seas and formation of the League of Nations to carry these plans out. Glorious propositions indeed! Had they been honestly carried out, humanity would have been spared the agony it has endured since and would have been on the road to fraternal order.

But America had already begun to yield to the temptation of getting riches instead of growing into moral and spiritual wealth. Wilson was driven to desperate disappointment and to death. The idealistic America of pre-Wilson times is no more—but the Scriptures tell us correctly: "The works of the wicked shall perish and he shall remain as a fool." S. V. Tsanoff

The two paths

YOUNG MEN, life is before you. Two voices are calling you, one coming out from the swamps of selfishness and force, where success means death; and the other from the hilltops of justice and progress. Two lights are seen in your horizon, one to the fast fading marsh light of power, and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood. Two ways lie open for you, one leading to an even lower plain, where are heard the cries of despair and the curses of the poor, where manhood shrivels and possession rots down the possessor, and the other leading to the highlands of the morning, where are heard the glad shouts of humanity and where honest effort is rewarded with immortality.

—John Peter Altgeld

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$..... my contribution to the Peace Paper.
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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

WAR & PEACE

UN sanctions
Part II of intervention in Korea

OVER THE WEEK-END the first units of the foreign army in Korea (now consisting of 125,000 Americans, one Australian and two British battalions) moved across the 38th Parallel. They had been waiting south of the line, poised for an attack for which diplomats at UN juggled words to provide some sort of international authority. When the Korean fighting began, the Security Council with Russia and China absent voted for military sanctions 24 hours after Gen. MacArthur had started applying them. This was not to happen again; now a formula was to be found before action was taken.

The performance did not take long. In the breathless mood characterizing all the decisions taken on Korea, the General Assembly on Saturday adopted the "eight-power resolution" on that country's future. Submitted by Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines and Britain, the formula called for stabilization through "appropriate steps" and UN-supervised elections for a "unified, independent, democratic government"; UN forces to remain "as necessary" to achieve these ends, and "all necessary" measures to be taken for Korea's economic rehabilitation.

It also provided for a new seven-nation UN Commission in Korea, six members of which (Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey) were proposed by Britain. Neither of the two countries having common borders with Korea (China and U.S.S.R.) was asked to join.

NEHRU BALKS: With only Pakistan representing Asia on the new commission, strenuous efforts had been made to get India to accept the seventh place on it. But the country whose participation could make the formula most presentable to world public opinion refused to play (Thailand then took the place on the commission) and issued downright embarrassing statements. Premier Nehru told the press in New Delhi:

> **"It would be wrong to carry on with military operations when peaceful methods can bring the necessary results. . . . The UN should not go beyond the 38th Parallel till other means of settlement have been explored . . . I am not an admirer of [S. Korean Premier] Rhee anyhow."**

Two days later he told Institute of Pacific Relations delegates at Lucknow that "the military mind has peeped out" in Korea, and such an outlook cannot solve any world problem. He expressed irritation with the Western idea that Asia's sole problem is to "stop communism."

India urged a compromise between the Western resolution on Korea and the one submitted by the Soviet bloc, which called for hostilities to stop and troops to withdraw at once, for elections after the troops leave, for a UN Commission including states "bordering on Korea," and for Korea's admission to UN after the elections. That resolution, in committee, got only 5 votes for, with 48 against and 8 abstentions.

NO TIME FOR SANITY: To all queries about compromise, Western delegates replied that "there is no time"; and besides, that the Soviet resolution was based on the "wrong premise"—it put North and South Koreans on the same footing, when "everyone knew" the aggression came from the North. (They had refused to listen to North Korea's case). They also insisted India's efforts were vain because Russia's Vishinsky, talking to reporters in the delegates' lounge, had said no compromise between his and the Western resolutions was possible. Actually Vishinsky had said he disagreed with the West's proposal, but had not commented on India's which had not yet been offered when he spoke. (He voted for it later).

The adopted resolution gives MacArthur a blank check to cross the Parallel; nothing less would have satisfied its sponsors and the U.S. It does not specify how long the Commission should stay in Korea, thus potentially delaying Korean independence for years to come. Some newsmen wondered if elections held with occupation troops still on the spot could be considered free. In a press conference, Secy. Acheson replied that he felt they would be.

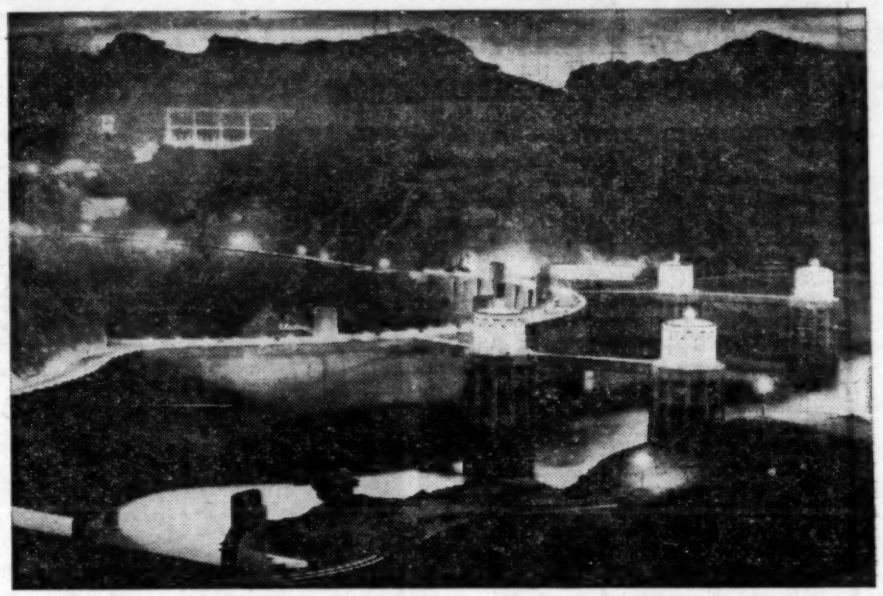
QUAVERING COMPROMISERS: India was not the only country with misgivings about crossing the Parallel (Nehru talked of "subjugation" of North Korea.) Israel during the debate questioned the position of Syngman Rhee: since recent South Korean elections have shown he was in a minority even there, how could all Korea come "democratically" under his jurisdiction? When the vote was taken in committee on the Indian compromise plan, 24 countries voted in favor against 32 opposed (three abstentions). Voting in favor were:

> **Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussia, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yemen, Yugoslavia (one country unidentifiable).**

Cutting across both Latin American and Atlantic Pact blocs, the vote was another symptom of a third bloc's emergence in UN. But as usually happens, having lost their own move expressing disapproval of Westerners' cold-war policies, the dissenters proceeded to side with them in the showdown with the East.

Thus, with only India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and five Arab countries abstaining, those who wanted compromise gave the West a propaganda victory of an "overwhelming (47 to 5) majority" for yet another cold-war solution. The General Assembly's 1948 decision to create a South Korean state separate from the North, taken on U. S. insistence, had ended in tragedy. Last week's decision —to try and impose on the North a regime even the South had rejected —was a formula for bloodshed in Korea without visible end.

Meanwhile two new wars broke out during the week: Pakistan reported an invasion by Afghanistan, and Indonesian forces attacked Amboina, one of the islands dominated by pro-Dutch forces resisting the new Republic. The UN urged Indonesia to stop; fighting, shelling and strafing proceeded into a second week.



American know-how at its knowingest

This is Hoover Dam in Nevada at night, a thing of beauty and a boon to man. This giant public utility pulses electric power day and night into three states. Your money built this; but now your money is going to build atom bombs and bombing planes designed to wipe out similar projects elsewhere. Have you asked yourself lately: How crazy can man get?

Daily Worker, London

"Shoot, Buddy. There's somefin' livin'."

'Men in white' melt away; long guerrilla war anticipated

The real problem is not how to get into North Korea. It is how, once in, to get out again.
Walter Lippmann, N.Y. **Herald Tribune**, Oct. 3, 1950.

How do we get out of Korea?
Wall St. Journal editorial, Oct. 4, 1950.

MOVING RAPIDLY up to the 38th Parallel and probing gingerly north of it the conquerors had hoisted U. S. and UN flags in town after town. But south as well as north they still had the Koreans to contend with. On Sept. 30 Supreme Commander MacArthur had issued an ultimatum demanding immediate surrender. No answer came. On Oct. 9 MacArthur called again for immediate surrender, "for the last time," he said.

Entrenched somewhere north of the Parallel, uncounted thousands of fighting men were waiting with blood in their eyes. In the south, the North Korean armies had suffered defeat in orthodox military terms. But the war was not orthodox. The armies were not wiped out. Only a small percentage were captured.

Some had withdrawn to the north, others had melted away.

NOT GENTLEMEN'S GENTLEMEN: These were the "gentlemen in white" who came south with civilian clothes in their knapsacks (white is standard for Korean civilians), ready for guerrilla warfare.

Charles Grutzner, New York **Times** correspondent, reported:

> **According to U. S. intelligence some of the enemy soldiers are burying their guns and ammunition "for the next time" before coming down from the hills as peasants. These are understood to include not only North Koreans but dissident South Koreans who joined the invaders. . . . Most GI's take a dim view of the crowds of Koreans that now line country roads and the streets of recaptured villages waving bright new Korean flags and cheering the U.S. troops. . . . For instance, near Osan, First Division cavalrymen grabbed from a cheering crowd a 13-year-old boy with a box under his arm. They found that the box contained grenades.**

Walter Lippmann commented:

> **The apparent disappearance of such a large army would also suggest that they have found sympathizers in the South Korean villagers.**

GUARDIAN's Max Werner had predicted that the warfare in Korea would be fluid, varying from a war of armies to a war of a people vs. an army. Exactly that kind of war has lasted four years in Indo-China and consumed most of France's military power; eight years in the Philippines, where it cost the Japanese 25,000 lives and is now on the increase. It has plagued Franco and required a topheavy militia in Spain since 1939; it sapped Hitler's strength at the peak of his power.

Korea's "gentlemen in white" are no amateur guerrillas. Most of their officers learned the technique against the Japanese before 1945.

WHO FILLED THE GRAVES? While the military paused for breath and UN resolutions, the atrocity-propaganda machine went into high gear in press

(Continued on following page)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, and Circulation Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as Amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.; Editor, Cedric Belfrage, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.; Managing Editor, James Aronson, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.; Business Manager, John T. McManus, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12th months preceding the date shown above was: 75,595.

JOHN T. McMANUS, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1950.
FAY KAHN, Notary Public
No. 31-2019600
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1951)

THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF SYNGMAN RHEE

Secret documents bare Korea war preparations

DOCUMENTS TAKEN from the secret files of the Syngman Rhee government in Seoul by the North Korean Army were made available last week by the UN Secretariat in the form of a cable, accompanied by photostats, from North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Hen En. The documents, the North Koreans say, show that South Korea is responsible for the outbreak of the war. The U.S. press ignored them.

Without access to these documents—they include State Dept. Intelligence Bulletins, films, conversations between U.S. and South Korean officials—the GUARDIAN had pieced together from U.S. press reports the story of Rhee's long-prepared plan to invade the North (GUARDIAN, June 28, July 5); the part this plan played in Gen. MacArthur's overall strategy to reverse the Communist victory in China (July 19, 26); and the role of MacArthur and John Foster Dulles in giving Rhee the green light (July 5, 12, 19, 26).

Here are excerpts and condensations of some of the documents:

Rhee wrote to Cho Bion Ok, his personal representative in the U.S., April 1, 1949:

"You should discuss this situation frankly, in strict confidence, with highly placed UN and U.S. officials [telling them of] our plans for the unification of North and South Korea." We are ready but "we are short of ammunition" and "must have sufficient armed forces to advance to the North."

Rhee wrote to Dr. Robert Oliver (who has admitted the authenticity of the letter), an adviser in the U.S., Sept. 30, 1949:

"I am firmly convinced that now is the psychological moment to take aggressive action. . . . You must convince American statesmen and American public opinion, so that they may tacitly consent to our starting operations" and "give us the necessary military support."

Cho wrote Rhee Oct. 12, 1949:

"The time is not yet ripe" for "the liquidation of the puppet regime of North Korea" but we [Oliver, Ambassador Chang] "have come to the unanimous conclusion that this should be regarded as the fundamental plan of our Government, to be put into effect when we are ready and when the right moment has come."

Cho added, Nov. 3, 1949, that

"Any policy of compromise or conferences is out of the question. The cold war cannot continue indefinitely. All these world problems are insoluble without a third world war." The plan to invade North Korea "must be adapted to the international situation as a whole."

These are the liberated

On the Kumchon road in Korea a mother falls to the ground, too heartsick and weary to continue her flight from the guns and the bombs. Her young son keeps a watch on the pitiful belongings. For them the United Nations had no advice.

Rhee told a press conference, Dec. 30, 1949:

"The changed international situation" made it "our duty to unify South and North Korea by our own strength" in the new year.

Proof that U.S. officials were directly involved in the South Korean plan was asserted in a letter that Rhee wrote his U.S. Ambassador Chang, April 6, 1949:

"Gen. Wedemeyer has made the personal and confidential recommendation that we send well-trained, reliable and competent young people into North Korea" to sow distrust and prepare "the way for the Republic." (A plan for widespread espionage and sabotage in North Korea was found in the Rhee archives.)

U.S. Ambassador Muccio is quoted as telling three Rhee cabinet ministers in the presence of Gen. Roberts, chief of the U.S. Military Mission, in July, 1949, that in

"July and August large scale preparations are to be made for the campaign against the North" and they must carry out "mass arrests of anti-government elements and members of the South Korean Labor party." (Press reports show such arrests were subsequently made.)

THE GENERAL SPEAKS: Gen. Roberts is quoted as telling South Korean Army divisional commanders, Aug. 2, 1949, that the U.S. mission was

"fully convinced that all the attacks on South Korea are reprisals, and that almost every incident [on the Parallel] has been provoked by South Korean security forces."

On Oct. 2 he told the commanders:

"Attacks on territory north of the 38th Parallel have been and will continue to be carried out on my orders. However, many military units launch arbitrary attacks against the North, squander masses of shells and obtain no results in spite of heavy losses." So, further attacks on the North "may be carried out only on the orders of the U.S. Military Mission."

North Korea complained unavailingly of these attacks to the UN for a year and a half. Gen. Roberts admitted to a N.Y. **Herald Tribune** correspondent, June 5, 1950, that U.S. officers were taking part in such battles.

U.S. ASSURANCES: The U.S., the documents indicate, promised Rhee full military support for his attack on the North, though Rhee asserted in a letter to his representative in the U.S. that the military operations against the North would present no difficulty.

Kim I. Sek, former Rhee cabinet minister, said that MacArthur's adviser William Sebald, on a visit to Seoul in January, 1950, promised Rhee the U.S. fleet and air force based on Japan would aid his invasion.

Mun Hak Won, Rhee's political adviser, said that Rhee and his Army Chief of Staff in Tokyo, February, 1950, received from MacArthur concrete instructions on preparatory measures for the invasion and notice that MacArthur would assume control of military operations when they began. A strategical map of the planned attack was made. Dulles is revealed studying this map in a film made while he was in Seoul, and found in Rhee's secret archives.

On May 19, 1950, Richard Johnson, ECA chief in Korea, told the House Appropriations Committee that the South Korean Army was prepared. That month Rhee twice told the press that May and June would be the most fateful months in Korean history. Early in June the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff conferred with MacArthur in Tokyo.

WON'T BE LONG: Rhee's U.S. Ambassador wrote him, June 14, that Dulles on his departure for the Far East had assured South Korea of U.S. aid. At the 38th Parallel Dulles told the troops:

"You will not have to wait long for the time when you will be able to display your strength."

On June 18, 1950, Rhee wrote his U.S. Ambassador that Dulles fully agreed with his (Rhee's) whole policy. June 20, 1950, Dulles in a farewell letter to Rhee wrote:

"I attach great importance to the decisive part which may be played by your country in the great drama now unfolding."

The North Korean cable refers to other documents which indicate that the UN Commission in Korea took orders from the U.S. Embassy and Army Intelligence officers and that its role in winning UN sanction for the Rhee invasion had long been planned.

(Continued from preceding page)

and radio. "Responsible American sources," finding mass graves in town after town, "estimated that 25,000 men, women and children had been massacred" by North Koreans.

That the mass graves were being found seemed beyond reasonable doubt. The valid question was: Who were the killers? Many were reminded of the massacre of thousands of Polish officers in Katyn Forest, Poland, in World War II. Local inhabitants later described the murder of the officers by the Nazis when they were in occupation. But Propaganda Minister Goebbels "proved" the Poles were murdered by the Russians—a version now widely accepted by a U.S. press hungry for anti-Soviet propaganda.

Most of the press ignored the many reports of atrocities by South Koreans and U.S. forces. The GUARDIAN published some of these (Aug. 9, 23) and weeks ago set in type—but did not

Hoy, Havana

publish—a roundup of alleged U.S. atrocities that merited investigation. The reports seemed to bear out that this was what Hearst writer Bob Considine called "the kind of war that turns the stomachs of Americans and some of their minds too."

IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH: This was what Alan Winnington, London **Daily Worker** reporter and one of the few Western correspondents accredited to the North Korean forces, had written from Taichun after the U.S. retreated from that area, where reports told of executions by UN and South Korean forces:

Try to imagine Rangwul valley, about five miles southeast of Taichun on the Yongdong Road. Hills rise sharply from a level floor about 100 yards across. In the middle you can walk safely . . . but at the sides you must be careful, for the rest of the valley is a thin crust of earth covering the corpses of more than 7,000 men and women. One of the party with me stepped through nearly to his hips in rotting human tissue.

Every few feet there is a fissure in the topsoil through which you can see into a gradually-sinking mass of flesh and bone. The smell is something tangible that seeps into your throat. For days after I could taste that smell. All along, elbows, twisted faces and heads burst open by bullets stick through the soil.

Winnington reported the lowest estimate of dead political prisoners throughout S. Korea at 200,000 since June 25, with other estimates running as high as 400,000.

Grutzner of the **Times** wrote:

Fear of infiltrators led to the slaughter of hundreds of South Korean civilians, women as well as men, by some U.S. troops and police of the Republic. One high-ranking U.S. officer condemned as 'panicky' the shooting of many civilians last July by one U.S. regiment.

POLITICS

'No power can stop us,' DuBois tells ALP rally

FOR three hours the 3,000 black, brown and white people jamming Harlem's Golden Gate Ballroom had heard the American Labor Party's candidates outline the party's fighting program for peace, brotherhood and abundance. Again and again one name had been spoken with respect and pride: the name of Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois. Then, after a roof-lifting demonstration when Paul Robeson introduced him, the people fell silent as the beloved elder statesman of all minority groups in America, the ALP's candidate for the U.S. Senate, stood at the microphone.

"Harlem," he said "is one of the most widely-known localities on earth." In simple, scholarly, dynamic words he told the history of "perhaps the largest Negro city community in the western world . . . whose duty it is to help make a new nation and a new world."

It was, people said afterward, a political speech unlike any they had heard before. It was not a speech about a race between candidates for office, but a profound picture of a world in the travail of birth, a challenging picture of what is and of what—as surely as tomorrow—is to come.

BALLOTS & BRAINS: All over the world, said DuBois, people were asking:

"What is this dark group of 15 million Americans thinking and advising? The group which has fought and faced Europe and America hand-to-hand for three awful centuries until today, while not yet free, they stand with 2 million ballots in their hands and brains in their heads to vote as modern men and not as purchased slaves. What do they think and advise in this crisis of the modern world?"

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
"Your vote is secret..."

Dr. DuBois had other questions about which, he said, centered "the last great battle of the west." In the ghetto of Harlem, where police atrocities are commonplace, he asked:

"Where in the state . . . does the real

(Continued on following page)

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ultimate power lie, the power of police control, of the organization of work and wage, of the content and range of education, of the ownership and distribution of property? In these matters of universal power, where and whose is the ultimate control?"

The question is "grave and unanswered," he said; but

". . . a new era of power, held and exercised by the working classes the world over, is dawning and while its eventual form is not yet clear, its progress can not be held back by any power of man."

Of the meaning of this year's ballot he said:

"In order to stop you from discussing or voting on war we have erected again in America a slave state, just as a century ago we made the discussion of Negro slavery illegal. It is possible today that an honest American, without committing a crime or an illegal act, can be jailed and impoverished if he talks for peace, higher wages or civil rights. This may be done even without a trial or hearing, and any public discussion of the case can be absolutely stopped.

"I am a candidate for public office today because only in a campaign like this can I discuss peace and civil rights on the platform, over the radio or in the public press. This is liberty. This is America. One right is left to us and that is the ballot, outside of Mississippi, Georgia and their sister states. . . . Here in New York you can vote for peace, provided, of course, your employer does not know it. And he need not know it. . . . Your vote is secret. It may not be tomorrow but it is today."

ANTI-LYNCH: John T. McManus, NATIONAL GUARDIAN General Manager

who is the ALP's candidate for governor, disposed succinctly of incumbent Gov. Dewey's claim to be the "little father of FEPC" and cited the record to demolish the "liberal" claims of Cong. Walter A. Lynch, the Democratic-Liberal candidate. Lynch had voted, McManus recalled:

- For every measure in support of the bipartisan drive toward World III.
- For a loan to Franco (Aug. 29, 1950).
- For the phony "voluntary compliance" FEPC bill by which effective FEPC legislation was sidetracked (Feb. 22, 1950).
- For $150,000 appropriation for the Un-American Activities Committee (March 23, 1950); for the House version of the McCarran bill (Aug. 29 1950); to override veto of the McCarran bill (Sept. 20, 1950).
- To give President Truman power to freeze wages (Aug. 10, 1950).
- To cite for contempt United Electrical Workers' Julius Emspak, who refused to knuckle under to the Un-A.A.C. (Aug. 10, 1950), and Civil Rights Congress' William Patterson, who was the victim of vile name-calling and an attempted physical assault by Rep. Lanham during a Congressional Committee hearing (Aug. 30, 1950).

Lynch's most recent display of "liberalism" cited by McManus was his public appearance in New York to honor the notorious Polish anti-Semite, Gen. Anders (Oct. 1, 1950).

PEACE VS. CORRUPTION: From outside ALP came other voters to the banners of DuBois and peace. Many rallied to a new Non-Partisan Committee for DuBois, headed by Bishop William J. Walls of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, co-chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and president of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, an organization numbering 7,000,000 churchgoers.

State and national candidates of the Republicans and Democrats continued to pass the buck for graft in schools and the police force, leaving to ALP the job of rubbing Republocrat noses into their joint responsibility for war.

On New York City graft Paul Ross, ALP candidate for mayor had these tips for Gov. Dewey. He told the governor to investigate:

- A card index at City Hall of 20,000 jobs handed out. Ross asked him to find the price tags.
- City Hall lists of contractors, architects and real estate appraisers recommended by Democratic county leaders.
- "The matter of how former Mayor O'Dwyer's campaign manager obtained certain subway concessions and disposed of them."

ON TOUR: Vito Marcantonio was touring his district in a trailer office while ALP canvassers rang doorbells nightly. The rest of the slate was to take to the road October 15. Here is the schedule of rallies:

Buffalo, 3 p.m. Oct. 15, Jessie Clipper Post, 425 Genesee St.; Rochester, Oct. 16; Syracuse, Oct. 17; Schenectady, Oct. 20; Albany, Oct. 22; Westchester, Oct. 23. Stops were still to be scheduled at Rome, Utica and Yonkers.

ALP on the air

Thursday, Oct. 12 John T. McManus	WMCA	9:30
Sunday, Oct. 15 Paul Ross (Yiddish)	WEVD	3:00
Monday, Oct. 16 Paul Ross	WMCA	9:30
Thursday, Oct.19 W. E. B. DuBois	WMCA	9:30
Sunday, Oct. 22 Paul Ross (Yiddish)	WEVD	3:00
Sunday, Oct.22 W. E. B. DuBois, John T. McManus	WOR	9:15
Monday, Oct. 23 John T. McManus, Dr. Paolone	WMCA	9:30
Wednesday, Oct. 25 Vito Marcantonio	WMCA	7:30

(All times p.m., all programs 15 min.)

ILLINOIS: No choice between two zeros

Progressive Party leaders in Illinois looked at the candidates for Senator. The party itself had been ruled off the ballot for state-wide office though it had gathered twice the required number of petitions. Left in the field were Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas, Democrat, and Everett M. Dirksen, Republican and former Congressman. Both support the McCarran Act, the Taft-Hartley Act and all steps to war. Both oppose the Brannan Plan.

Last week the PP's Cook County Central Committee decided that for Senator of Illinois the best vote was no vote. Other old-party candidates may draw PP support but all the funds and leg work will be poured into the campaign for Sam Parks, running for Congress on the PP label in Chicago's First District. The party has two objectives: first, roll up the biggest possible vote for standard-bearer Parks; second, prepare to get back on the ballot in the city elections next April. The party is out to raise $15,000 to win both objectives.

LOS ANGELES: Recall of Mayor finally on ballot

Almost one year ago the Independent Progressive Party and Ordinary Citizens Committee of Los Angeles launched a move to recall "Reform" Mayor Fletcher Bowron. He had come into office on a wave of public indignation over police brutality and corruption tolerated by his predecessor. In short order he matched his predecessor's record while failing to advance housing or fair employment.

FLETCHER BOWRON
He'll face the music

For ten months Bowron's city clerks and city attorneys threw every conceivable monkey-wrench into the machinery for recall. But in the meantime the public had before it the spectacle of the heads of prostitution and gambling rings working cozily with top police officials.

Last week, after the courts had cut off the last of Bowron's escapes, the city council ordered the question of his recall to appear on the November ballot.

MICHIGAN: Travis runs

Robert Travis, one of the founders of the CIO United Auto Workers and leader of the sit-down strikes in the 'thirties, came out of retirement last week to join the Michigan PP's slate as candidate for Michigan secretary of state.

The Michigan PP convention named four candidates for Congress and six for state offices. Congressional candidates are: Dorothy Knight, first district; Shirley O. Foster, sixth; O. Dos Christie, 16th; Harold Shapiro, 17th.

COLORADO: Independent backed

New peace candidate is Tillman H. Erb, running for Congress as an independent from Denver, Colo. He stands for mediation of the Korean war, admission of China to the UN; a five-power conference to draw up peace plans, outlawing the A-bomb; for the Brannan Plan, repeal of the McCarran Act and $100-a-month pensions for all over 60.

Denver progressives were rallying at Erb for Congress headquarters at 1440 Gaylord St., Out-of-town Coloradans were asked to rush dollars.

FARM

NFU revolt spreads to Minnesota

FROM MINNESOTA came rumblings of another Farmers Union revolt against increasing subservience of the organization's national office to the Truman Administration. Two weeks ago delegates to the Iowa Farmers Union convention defied national office opposition to state president Fred Stover and re-elected him over threats to revoke the state charter.

In Minnesota last week a rank-and-file committee wrote to members in all counties: "We feel that there is too much 'boss dictation' from the top in our organization."

They had grounds for complaint. A year ago the "bosses" had succeeded in replacing the progressive state president with a hand-picked candidate, whose leadership the rank-and-file committee now describes as "incompetence and inaction." It announced that a caucus will be held during the coming convention to choose a rank-and-file candidate for the post.

MORE CIVIL RIGHTS: With the letter went suggestions for three resolutions urged for adoption at county conventions in preparation for the state convention. Resolution No. 1 says:

At this time, when things are fouled up in Washington, we need more free discussion, not less; we need more civil rights, not less; we need more parties, not less. We urge an end to the suppression of civil rights of left-wing groups.

Resolution No. 2 criticizes U.S. for-

(Continued on following page)

The rebuilt Dewey is now on public display

By James Dugan

THE makers of Thomas E. Dewey have announced that the product has not been withdrawn from the market as so many feared when the prototype exploded in mid-air over the White House in November, 1948, showering bolts and dinguses over a large area.

The manufacturers were nearly forced into receivership by the mysterious accident, and several partners pulled out. Fresh capital was difficult to raise, as wary investors pointed out that previous mock-ups of Dewey had failed. Conservative financiers expressed doubt that the invention would ever pay off. Market analysts found that the public was increasingly unreceptive, after several failures to produce a Dewey that really worked.

It walks, it talks, it . . .

BUGGY INTERIOR: The old model that exploded two years ago was the engineering marvel of the day: it walked, talked and rolled its big brown eyes. The American people, always the first to admire the wonders of mechanical and electronic progress, were agog over the rumor that the inventors had installed a heart in Dewey, but the demonstration was unconvincing. There were still bugs and bottlenecks and short-circuits inside Dewey.

After the disaster Dewey was taken back to the workshop in Albany and reassembled. For a long time the device was incapable of anything more than issuing printed fortunes from a hole in its side. They told the weight of sundry weighty matters and predicted doom for cancer, communism and federal fiscal excesses. Dewey was a far cry from the splendid creation shown at the Republican Business Fair in Philadelphia in 1948.

SQUIRT, SQUIRT: The inventors did not spare the oil can, however, and several leading Republican trade papers still expressed confidence in Dewey. A lot of the old stockholders got out their guilt-edged certificates and wondered if, perhaps, the proposition might not get back 50 cents on the dollar, after all. It hurt them to think that the Grand Old Corporation had been backing a blue sky promotion.

It is with an air of modest optimism that the rebuilt Dewey is again being offered to the public. This time, there isn't as much money behind the exploitation, and the goal of the Governorship of New York is felt to be within grasp, particularly since Dewey holds it now. The change in the economic situation brought on by the Korean war is believed to be a favorable augur for the re-issued Dewey. In this time of crisis, Dewey can be speeded up to emit twice as many printed fortunes and thus be of great comfort to the people.

STEP RIGHT UP, FOLKS: Dewey will be taken on the road and exhibited in town and village, where people will see Dewey speak, walk, shake hands, and wave an arm from a moving car. The fine timbre of the baritone voice has been much improved, and Dewey is said to be ideally suited to exhibition on television. This medium, which has been very kind to the inventors of Kukla, Fran & Ollie, Howdy Doody and Faye Emerson will be a grand showcase for Dewey. 'Insiders are confidently predicting that New York State won't have had as much fun since the year of the Cardiff Giant.

So everybody out to see the new Dewey! And when it comes voting day and you go inside that booth, please remember the name is Dewey, spelled D-E-W-E-Y, made by the makers of refreshing Coolidge and the tasty chicken-in-the-pot, Hoover.

(Continued from preceding page)

eign policy:

> We call on our government to begin a new approach to foreign policy based on helping the common people instead of opposing them. It is time the U. S. began to back revolutions instead of bucking them. It is time to take the profit out of war. It is time to stand up boldly for world disarmament.

Resolution No. 3 declares that "the top leadership of the Farmers Union in Denver should spend less time trying to cover up for the bungling in Washington and more time fighting for the Farmers Union program regardless of which politicians' toes get stepped on."

MOVE AGAINST STOVER: In Iowa there were some repercussions from the recent stormy convention. Six members of the seven-member state board announced they had ousted Stover and replaced him with the organization's vice-president.

Only hitch was that the convention had replaced the old board with a new one consisting of all county presidents. Five supporters of Stover went to court and obtained a temporary injunction against any action by the old board before the new one takes over in December.

This is a sample of how the Des Moines Register fought against re-election of Fred Stover.

FREEDOMS

Registration laws set back by courts in 2 states

IN Florida and California local "subversive registration" ordinances, which have been mushrooming throughout the country, got their first setbacks last week. Progressives who had led in the fight against the ordinances were ready to cite Circuit Judge George E. Holt (Miami), Circuit Judge Claude Ogilvie (Jacksonville, Fla.) and Justice of the Peace Meyer Marion (Los Angeles) for the order of American sanity.

The city of Miami was given five days to file an answer to the suit for a declaratory judgment brought by Progressive Party member Alfred P. Rosenberg; meantime the city was enjoined from enforcing the ordinance. Judge Holt asked Asst. City Atty. Olavi Hendrickson if the latter did not think enforcement would start "the greatest witch-hunt this country has ever known."

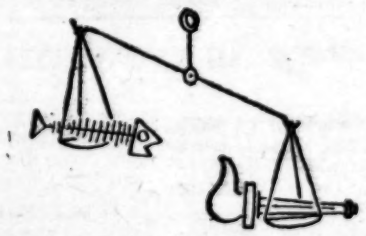
In Jacksonville a habeas corpus petition had been filed by Alexander Trainer, who was held in jail for alleged violation of the local ordinance. In Los Angeles a test case had been brought by Henry Steinberg, one of three persons arrested for not registering under the L. A. County ordinance in effect since Sept. 1. Both ordinances were declared unconstitutional.

A LAW AGAINST THINKING: Intervention in the Jacksonville and Los Angeles cases by the American Civil Liberties Union indicated growing comprehension by anti-communist liberals that "subversive registration" laws threaten all liberties of all Americans. In its brief supporting Trainer's petition, the ACLU stated:

> The ordinance would put such a premium on caution as to inhibit all but the most courageous or foolhardy in the exercise of liberties which no democratic government may curtail. . . . Booksellers and librarians would be forced to strip their shelves. . . . Newspapermen would be wise to avoid interviewing Communists if they wished to avoid the presumptive effects. . . . Thought control would, indeed, become a reality.

Steinberg's demurrer claiming the Los Angeles ordinance unconstitutional had brought a pile of friend-of-the-court briefs from various groups. One came from 11 prominent attorneys including former State Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny. Ben Margolis, attorney for Steinberg, insisted that the Constitution protects the right to belong to the Communist Party. Deputy Dist. Atty. T. P. Finnerty replied with a comparison between the registering of "political degenerates" and that of "social and sex degenerates." But Justice Marion decided that the law in its present form "encompasses people beyond those against whom it was obviously directed."

In what the L. A. **Daily News** described as a "short, hectic and star-spangled session," California's legislature enacted a death penalty for "saboteurs" as well as a law requiring "loyalty oaths" of the state's 500,000 public employes and 1,000,000 civil defense volunteers. A bill proposed by head witch-hunter Sen. Jack B. Tenney, to allow employers to fire all "communists", was knocked down after AFL, CIO, Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Independent Progressive Party had all lobbied against it.



LIBERALS LOOK AHEAD: "Middle-road liberals" unhappily sniffed the direction of the wind last week when Hollywood promoter Frank D. Scriven resigned from Americans for Democratic Action in protest against ADA's endorsement of conditional recognition of China. Said Scriven:

> "I can personally anticipate that with the passage of the new Communist control bill by Congress, successive actions by ADA in this direction will place them on the list of Communist front organizations."

SANITY UNPOPULAR: In Erie, Pa., the constitutionality challenge made by the Intl. Workers Order (listed as "subversive") was rejected by Federal Judge James Fee, and a registration ordinance went into effect.

In Michigan, where a "subversive activities" amendment to the state constitution goes before the voters Nov. 7, Atty. Gen. Stephen Roth attacked the amendment as a curb on basic freedoms of all citizens.

In Pittsburgh, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, Democratic nominee for lieut.-gov. of Pennsylvania, raided Communist offices and came up with "proof" that the CP seeks to overthrow the government. His "key document", a pamphlet called **Some Ideological Questions on the Struggle for Peace,** was a characterization of the Korean war "in the light of U. S. imperialism's role today."

ON MANY FRONTS: In New York the Board of Education trial of suspended schoolteacher David L. Friedman continued, with evidence for the prosecution from Louis Budenz, from policewoman Louise Horvath who joined the CP to spy on it, and from ex-Communist Leonard Patterson who "remembered" seeing Friedman at CP meetings in 1932-33 but could not recall whether he was married in 1947 or in 1948.

● At the University of California in Berkeley, where the Board of Regents recently ousted 26 faculty members who refused to sign a "loyalty oath," the Academic Senate passed a vote censuring the regents and asked each faculty member to give 2% of his salary to help the 26. The student body circulated a protest resolution, and a third national society of scholars — the American Philological Assn.—condemned UC and recommended members to refuse positions there.

● The Cambridge, Mass., city council received a pamphlet entitled "Reducators", listing 76 "subversive" Harvard faculty members. The pamphlet was issued by the Natl. Council for American Education, headed by Allen Zoll, veteran campaigner against "the communist menace" associated before the war with most of the leading pro-Nazi, pro-Japanese, pro-Franco and anti-Semitic groups.

● In the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., Carl Marzani, one of the first victims of current loyalty hysteria, was placed in solitary confinement and deprived of six months' "good time" on a charge that he tried to send out portions of a book he is writing.

● Brooklyn College withdrew recognition from the campus chapter of the Labor Youth League because of the "war in Korea and the world situation in general."

● The convention of the American Bar Assn. concluded its work by adopting a resolution urging states to require all lawyers to file loyalty affidavits annually.

LABOR

Boss terror told to Senate committee

BACK in 1937 the disclosures of company terror against unions by the Senate's LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee shocked most of the nation and even many respectable newspapers. Since grown more shockproof, the nation and its press paid scant heed when Paul Hall, Secy.-Treas. of the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL), told the Senate labor-management committee last month equally grim stories of use of thugs, spies and fingermen by the Cities Service Oil Co. Hall charged that:

● Two former Coast Guard officers who screened seamen during World War II were hired to finger pro-union men.

● These two secured the firing not only of Communists but even of anti-communists who supported the union. (The SUP is a staunchly anti-communist union.)

● Though the company employed only 470 unlicensed seamen, it engaged 200 union-busters whose prime duty was to spy on or intimidate union men.

They were often excused from standing watch, received special favors and at times threatened the tanker captains unless the men they fingered were fired. Hall said:

> "We encountered men hired to fight the union in numbers that came to almost half the number of seamen involved."

FLAWS IN THE SCREEN: "Loyalty" screening of seamen was under fire from varied quarters last week. CIO and AFL unions denounced the lack of an appeals machinery and the month-long wait for job applicants while Washington checked records. The Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Marine Firemen, independent unions, have indicated they will not cooperate with the screening program on merchant vessels at all and on government ships only where adequate appeals machinery is set up.

Capt. Henry T. Jewell, chief of the Coast Guard's personnel division, admitted to the Propeller Club, a maritime employers' association: "We realize a man can't be given the processes of democratic law in screening." A CIO spokesman at the club complained that non-communist and anti-communists as well as Communists were being victimized.

READY FOR THE RAIDS: On the west coast, longshoremen held stop-work meetings to consider the new 10c wage-raise agreement won by negotiators of the Intl. Longshormen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In the face of announced CIO raids, Marine Cooks and Stewards suspended four men charged as ringleaders of a splitting movement sponsored by CIO and the shipowners. The movement aimed to swing the membership over to the National Maritime Union (CIO), even though, as MCS said, "it is a well-known fact that NMU wages and conditions are materially worse than ours."

Longshoremen are to gather in a coastwise caucus in Seattle during October to mobilize against attacks which CIO has threatened will come this fall port by port.

● New York's biggest union local was born last week. Delegates of the Distributive Workers, the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workkers and the United Office and Professional Workers met and merged, giving birth to DOPWA —the Distributive, Office and Processing Workers of America, independent. Arthur Osman, former head of the Distributive Workers, was elected president. DOPWA will have 85,000 members nationally, 40,000 in New York.

● On the eve of a strike scheduled by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), Wilson & Co., most stubborn of the meat packers, agreed to sign a contract after 30 months of union pressure. Wilson had broken off negotiations during the 10-week nationwide packers' strike in 1948. Terms of the new contract follow the standard won by UPWA from other packers.

● Correspondence that passed last year between President Truman and Colorado State Sen. Neal Bishop was made public. To Bishop's joking suggestion that John L. Lewis be named

ambassador to Moscow, Truman replied that he "wouldn't appoint John L. Lewis dogcatcher."

Lewis wrote to Sen. Bishop last week:

> Naturally, the first duty of the Bureau of the Dog, if staffed by the undersigned, would be to collect and impound the sad dogs, the intellectual poodle dogs and the pusillanimous pups which now infest our State Dept. This would be gravely disturbing and would perhaps cause profound unrest throughout our national canine fraternity. . . . The President could ill afford to have more brains in the Dog Dept. than in the Dept. of State and from this standpoint, his remarks to you are eminently justified.

THE WORLD

JAPAN

MacArdo converts to war with vast purge

SPOKESMEN for Japan's Zaibatsu (trusts), the small ruling group which until 1945 enslaved and terrorized the people of Korea and most of south-east Asia, were urging last week that "the UN must pour troops in force across the 38th Parallel". As the N. Y. Times pointed out, "Korean problems are well known" to these "conservative Japanese," who on the one

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

hand hope to share in the rich profits from reconstructing Korea's bomb-blasted industry, and on the other fear they might not be able to "hold back Japanese hotheads" if Korea were to get a people's government — an infection likely to spread to Japan.

Meanwhile Japan's "hotheads" were being dealt with in a nation-wide, industry-by-industry purge, carried out "at the suggestion of the authorities concerned" (an accepted phrase for the U. S. occupation). In August the Japanese Broadcasting Corp. fired over 1,000 employees as "communists and sympathizers"; the semi-governmental power monopoly fired 2,100 on the same ground, posting police around power stations throughout the country during the firings. The Tuberculosis Prevention Assn. of Japan then threw out 40 scientific workers, with the result that production of BCG serum for inoculating children against TB had to be suspended.

UN-JAPANESE: Last month 110 actors and directors were fired by three major film concerns—a top-talent purge so sweeping as to ensure that domestic films can no longer compete with the Hollywood product. Next to be purged were 800 employees of the Japan Express Co., a nation-wide monopoly. "Redlists" already compiled indicate that 17,000 government workers, almost 10,000 teachers (including anti-communist Social Democratic professors) and thousands in 13 other industries will shortly lost their jobs.

Accompanying the purge is an all-out campaign to split organized labor by giving political and financial help to right-wing and company-union groups, at a time of spreading unemployment, low wages and longer working hours. Organizations formed to fight back include the radio workers' League to Oppose Suppression of Speech. Fighting hardest are the students, who in protest against the teacher purge are organizing a nation-wide strike for this month.

"ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITES": To suppress "hotheads" a drive was on for a "police reserve" of 75,000 men at an initial yearly cost of 20,000,000 yen. A recruiting poster was observed on the ruins of a wall in Hiroshima: "Peace Loving Japan Requires Your Services."

From "Cartoonists," Shanghai
"This will turn you into a nice policeman..."

According to the British **Economist**, the ex-Japanese army officers who will lead the reserve are "confidently requesting" for its equipment "such essential prerequisites for normal police work and traffic control" as light armored cars, grenades, aircraft, machine guns and light mortars.

The word "peace" to recruit an army indicated the change in Japan wrought by five years of U.S. occupation. Michael Davidson of the London **Observer** wrote that Japan has passed

> **. . . almost without knowing it from a state of abjectness and self-dedication to the ideal of peace, to the dangerous condition of being America's chief military base in the Pacific. This is a terrible anomaly. A people, 90% of whom passionately want peace, is suddenly active in war.**

On the Tokyo stock exchange there has been a rush for shares in companies which produced arms during the war. They were supposed to have been broken up and converted to peacetime industries.

In London, Commander Edgar P. Young, naval officer formerly on the British Commander-in-Chief's staff (China station), commented:

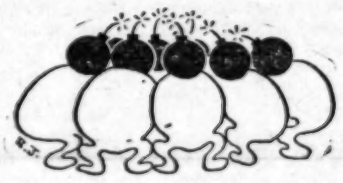
> **The Japanese people will assuredly kick. . . . When this new illegal army of 75,000 men is used to suppress their revolt, will the UN be rushed into action for the legalization of such "defense against aggression" and for according it an "international character?"**

Truman pals get cozy with Anders

THE POLISH EMBASSY says that Wladyslaw Anders, the anti-Semitic, fascist-minded general who ran away with his army from Stalingrad, is in the U.S. to recruit forces for the "liberation" of Poland. The liberation is to be accomplished in a war with the U.S.S.R.

One Polish emigre is giving Anders no help: Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former premier of the Polish government in exile, now head of the reactionary International Peasant Union. Anders is too much even for him; he refuses to see him.

But Anders is not too much for President Truman's intimates. GUARDIAN's John B. Stone learned in Washington that Anders was entertained last week at a cozy luncheon by Secretary of the Senate Leslie Biffle, who still has a private phone direct to the Executive offices.



Also reported at the lunch were Senate majority whip Francis Meyers (D-Pa.), Atty. Gen. McGrath, Agriculture Secy. Brannan, Labor Secy. Tobin and Ugo Carusi, Harry N. Rosenfield, and Edward N. O'Connor of the Displaced Persons Commission.

It was learned that Rep. Lodge (R-Conn.), whose Italian countess wife hobnobs with Anders, complained to McGrath about the delay in importing 18,000 Anders men from Britain, where they are distinctly unpopular. McGrath thereupon speeded up the Justice Dept. regulations and prodded the State Dept., which is now working on the visas.

The authorization to admit the 18,000 was put in the Displaced Persons Act by Rep. Lodge in the House. In the Senate it was nursed through by Pat. McCarran (D-Nev.), the darling of dictator Franco of Spain.

SCIENCE

NEW ORLEANS

Cats & rats prove peace is possible

IF two "natural enemies" can be shown that they have a common interest in something, they will work together for it. Thus reasoning with one eye on his work and one on the East-West slanging match at UN, Tulane University's Dr. Loh-seng Tsai wandered down New Orleans back-alleys, picked up four stray cats who owed their survival to mastery of the art of pursuing rats.

Teaming each cat with a rat, he put the teams one by one into the "Tsai co-operation apparatus," a three-compartment box on legs. In the first compartment the cat and the rat got to know each other; then a gate was raised and they passed into the second. Here they could see a dish of food awaiting them in the third compartment, but had to figure out how to reach it. There were two buttons set in the floor and the dining-room door would only open if the cat stepped on one button and the rat on the other simultaneously.

COULDN'T WE LEARN? It took some time for the teams to get the trick, but all of them did. Now, says Dr. Tsai, the teams "breeze right through to the food in two or three seconds." They have learned another trick: if one of the team is left outside in the first compartment, the one in the second will press a button to admit him to the co-operation chamber.

If cats and rats can do it, said Dr. Tsai, "why not human beings, races and nationalities"—all of whom need peace and abundance and can only get them by co-operating? He hopes to educate UN delegates up to the cat-and-rat level by showing them a film of his experiment.

CALENDAR

New York-New Jersey

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Chicago

RESERVE THIS DATE! Sat., Oct. 21, 72 E. 11th St., 8:15 p.m. A Symposium: "Psychiatry—Its Social Responsibilities." Dr. Joseph Furst of NYC and other noted psychiatrists. Auspices: Chicago Council ASP. Admission: $1.

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Los Angeles

FIVE FILM EVENINGS with Waldo Salt, noted screen writer, as guest speaker, on 3d Friday of each month, 8:15 p.m. Oct. 20: "Farrebique." Nov. 27: "Courier of Lyons." Dec. 15: "Native Land." Jan. 19: "Generals Without Buttons." Feb. 16: "Torment." Entire series $2 inc. tax. Tickets at First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8th St. Phone: DU 9-1356.

Berkley, Calif.

DISCUSSION BY ARTIST BERNARD ZAKHEIN: "Art for Peace or Art for the Ivory Tower?" demonstrated by a selected exhibit of his paintings for "the underdog"; and a reading of LOIS MURRAY's poetry on the same subject. 8 p.m., Oct. 13, ASP Gallery, 3015 Shattuck Av., Berkley.

San Francisco

FILM EVENT OF THE YEAR IN S.F. Double Premiere: "The Hungarian," Artkino motion picture which inspired all Europe; "World Youth Festival"; plus new Soviet Newsreels. Sat. & Sun., Oct. 14 & 15, Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate. Phone Amer. Russ. Institute, SU 1-2395.

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DOLLAR STRETCHER

Shades, tissues, milk and beans

WINDOW SHADES: In tests of 48 brands of five different materials, Consumers Union found important differences in cleanability. Only plastic or plastic-coated shades could be cleaned thoroughly; other so-called washable shades could not. Plastic and plastic-coated shades resisted prolonged wetting. The plastic-coated shades again were generally most durable. However, one of the plastic coatings, pyroxylin, is quite inflammable. Some vinyl (plastic) coated shades rated high were duPont Tontine Triplex, $4.93; Aqua-Shade or Viking Fire Resistant, $2.45; Diana Fyrban, $3.04. The only all-plastic shade (vinyl-film type) tested was Plastishade, $1.76, found to be Acceptable.

FACIAL AND TOILET TISSUES: All 85 brands of facial and toilet tissues tested were Acceptable, but they differed considerably in softness, absorbency and strength. The softest papers—which are multiple-ply—are likely to be the weakest and most expensive. The best compromise between economy and softness will probably be found among toilet papers in one of the softer single-ply brands, and facial tissues in a medium-soft brand.

Some of the softest single-ply toilet tissues were: American, 9c; Hudson, 10c; Plant, 11c; Statler, 11c. Softest multiple-ply toilet tissues were Fashion, 10c; Duette, 2 for 23c; Sears, Cat. No. 09578, $2.74 plus postage for 24 rolls; Ward Cat. No. 1068M, $2.79 plus postage for 24 rolls. Some medium-soft and fairly strong facial tissues were Princess, 21c (200); Bonita, 27c; (250); Northern, 18c (150); and Planet, 24c (200).

EVAPORATED MILK: Evaporated milk, which is milk with about 60% of its water removed, is inexpensive, convenient to buy and store, and is nutritionally practically the same as the fresh milk from which it is made. It does have a cooked milk taste, and some persons find it objectionable unless it is masked by another flavor. Tests of 35 brands by a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture laboratory showed some differences in color and flavor. Price and nutritional differences were negligible. Rated in order of flavor and color, the following brands top the list: Natico, 14c; Ralphs, 11c; Cherub, 12c; Carnation, 13c; Rarigold, 13c; Co-op, 12c; Sego, 12c; S.S. Pierce Red Label, 18c; White House, 12c. Prices for 14½ oz. cans.

CANNED GREEN BEANS: Three styles of canned green beans were tested—cut, whole and French. It was found that different styles packed by the same company often rated differently, according to Dept. of Agriculture grading of 53 brands.

The following cut green beans were listed as Acceptable—Grade A: Iris, 31c; S & W, 34c. Some brands rated Acceptable—Grade B were: Island Manor, 15c; Elm Farm, 19c; Blue Tag, 20c. Whole beans found Acceptable—Grade A were: Asco, Grade A, 31c; Jack and the Bean Stalk, 32c; Del Monte, 33c. These French style beans were Acceptable—Grade A: Trupak, 35c; S & W, 37c. Some brands rated Acceptable—Grade B were: Bohack's Best, 17c; LorMott's, 18c. Prices are the average paid for a No. 2 can.

The column above is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. 1st., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Ratings are based on laboratory tests.

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Pots & pocketbooks

Meat on the table

By Charlotte Parks

THE amount of inflated-price meat you and your family eat is a political as well as a budget matter. Use these recipes and save time and money to do your duty as a politically-minded person. For the first time in U. S. history there are now more female voters than male. Make the boys in Washinton feel this fact.

BRAISED LIVER: Soak one or two lamb or pork livers in ½c cooking wine or vinegar for an hour. (Lamb liver costs about half as much as calf's liver). Brown lightly liver and vegetables:

3 chopped onions
1 cup chopped celery
1 cup chopped pepper
2 minced garlic buds
1 can Italian tomato puree

Add wine or vinegar and cook gently till meat is tender. This makes one fine hot meal and the cold meat can be kept in the refrigerator several days. Sliced thin, it makes good sandwiches or a nice cold-cut addition with potato salad, sliced tomatoes, etc.

COLD SLICED LIGHTS: English and European cooks make flavorsome dishes out of beef lungs (or lights), which are very cheap. When cooked they turn a rich brown from their bright pink when raw.

2 lbs. lungs
½ cup vinegar or red wine
1 chopped onion
1 minced garlic bud
salt to taste

Cook gently till easily pierced with a fork. When cold, slice thin and serve with mustard pickles, horse-radish and potato or macaroni salad.

MACARONI SALAD: Is made exactly like potato salad, and like potato salad is better when kept in the refrigerator than when first made. So save yourself trouble and make a double or triple amount at one time.

KIDNEY BEAN SALAD: This is a meal in itself—a nourishing protein dish that can be assembled in a jiffy. A half cup or so of diced sausage is a fine addition.

1 can kidney beans
1 cup chopped celery
1 chopped apple (if handy)
½ tsp. chili powder or
1 chopped pepper
oil and vinegar to taste

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DUGAN'S HISTORY LESSON

Warm-blooded Dr. Howe

DR. Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston would probably be a candidate for the Congressional Contempt Citation if he were alive. He was one of the American breed always looking for trouble in freedom's cause. He is shadowed in schoolbook history because of his wife's fame: she was Julia Ward Howe, abolitionist, battler for women's rights, author of **The Battle Hymn of the Republic.**

Dr. Howe graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1823, put out his shingle, and closed shop to go fight with the Greek revolution. He served with the Greek patriots for six years, raised U.S. funds for war victims, and came home to a new humanitarian cause: the establishment of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. He sailed off to Europe to study earlier schools for the blind, "engaged in a little politics" in Poland—the Polish revolt against Czarism—and was thrown in the jug in Berlin, from which he was liberated in six weeks by the intervention of the U.S. minister in Paris. The State Dept. was then on the side of democracy.

In the blind school Dr. Howe established in his father's house on Pleasant Street, he patiently broke down the barricades between the world and Laura Bridgman, a deaf, dumb and blind girl. Dr. Sam Howe was a red-hot abolitionist and leader of the Free Soil Party. He proudly took part in the anti-slave agitation, and was cited by Jeff Davis for the noose when Robert E. Lee got to Boston. Dr. Howe survived the threat and went to Greece again in 1867, taking U.S. supplies to the Cretans in their revolt against the Turks.

He was then 66 years old. He died in Boston four weeks before the centennial of the American Revolution.

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